

BURIED UNDER HAY, COW EATS WAY OUT

YORK, Neb., Feb. 4.—Four weeks ago Miles Duffy's cow disappeared. Today she reappeared, followed by a calf. The four weeks during which she was thought to be lost she had spent under a haystack, which had fallen over her and buried her. She ate her way out.

CHIEF AND WIFE WED OVER AGAIN

EL RENO, Okla., Feb. 4.—Bird Chief, an Indian, applied for a marriage license and explained that he and his wife had been married many years with a ceremony performed the ancient tribal way. They decided it was time now to be married the "white man's" way.

M'ADOO SEIZES THIRTEEN PIERS IN N. Y. HARBOR

Railways Director McAdoo today commandeered the piers of six railways with terminals on the New Jersey side of New York harbor. The action was taken to facilitate ship loading by eliminating unnecessary lighters to the New York side of the harbor.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS TO HONOR MAINE DEAD

Invitations will be extended to President Wilson, Secretary Baker, and Secretary Daniels and other members of the Cabinet to attend the memorial services to be held by the District of Columbia Spanish War Veterans on February 15 in the riding hall at Fort Myer, Va. The services will be held in honor of the sailors who lost their lives in Havana harbor when the Maine was sunk in 1898, and will be under direction of Capt. D. V. Chisholm, chairman of the committee.

CLERKS PLAN TO KILL 8-HOUR DAY IN COMMITTEE

All of the forces of the Federal Employees' Union have been rallied to defeat in committee the Boardman amendment to the agriculture appropriation bill providing for an eight-hour day for Government clerks. Opponents of the amendment realize that if it is favorably reported by the Committee on Agriculture, it will be likely to pass the Senate. Consequently efforts will be centered upon the committee to get at least an unfavorable report if the amendment is not stricken out of the bill.

Work Overtime Now.

Advocates of the amendment are raising the cry that the employees ought to be willing to have the work day increased with the country at war. On the other hand, employees point out that the clerks are working overtime without compensation wherever necessary, and that every representative chief has it in his power to fix hours and to lengthen them wherever and whenever the exigencies of the service demand such a course. They declare that lengthening the work day is contrary to the spirit of the times, to the principles voiced by the Administration, and is generally unwise.

The Boardman amendment was considered at a meeting of the advisory committee of the Washington Union Federal Employees yesterday. It was unanimously agreed that the action of the House in approving Mr. Boardman's effort to impose an 8-hour day upon the Federal employees, is an attack upon the standards of labor which the President and heads of Executive departments in conjunction with the Council of National Defense, are making an earnest effort to maintain.

The committee issued a statement in part as follows: "The Washington Employees' Union opposes and protests against the enactment into law of the so-called Boardman amendment on the ground that it is a serious step toward breaking down the established standard of labor; an unnecessary, unwise, and inimical to the best interests of the Government service, and a blow at the efficiency of the employees affected by it."

"In his timely and remarkable address before the convention of the American Federation recently held at Buffalo, President Wilson said: 'While we are fighting for freedom, we must see, among other things, that labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose today, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do.'"

"Organized labor in America stands resolutely opposed to lengthening the working day, whether that day be seven or eight hours, and this position is squarely in line with experience, and modern economic and social ideals. It is, indeed, unfortunate that any assault by the Government on the structure which has been built up by labor through years of patient effort should meet with the slightest encouragement."

"The Boardman amendment, so sweeping and far-reaching in its effects, was adopted by the House of Representatives, so far as we are advised, in the absence of the recommendation of a single responsible executive official, without investigation by a single committee of the House, and in advance of the report of the efficiency bureau which had been directed by Congress to investigate among other things, the very conditions forming the basis of the action under discussion."

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Civil Service Commission (which reported recently that 50 per cent of the appointees decline their appointments) and the departments in Washington are resorting to extreme and unusual measures to secure competent employees, action is now taken by one branch of Congress to render more irksome the conditions of employment in the National Capital."

Consideration Soon.
Senator Gore, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, said today his committee would begin the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill the last of this week or the first of next.

Representatives of the Federal Employees' Union will endeavor to secure hearings before the Committee on Agriculture and make a strong protest against the increase of the length of the working day.

Senator Gore is opposed to any discrimination as among the departments. He is not willing to commit himself yet on the merits of the Boardman plan.

"I have not had time to go into the Boardman amendment," said Senator Gore. "My attention was not directed to it, in fact, until after the bill had passed the House. While I am not yet ready to commit myself on the general proposition as to whether this amendment has merit, it is clear to me there should be no discrimination among departments."

LETTER TELLS HOW TURKS TORTURED PALESTINE JEWS

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 4.—The day before the British troops entered the colony of No-Zion, near Palestine, Turkish troops with knouts drove out most of the inhabitants and robbed and pillaged the homes of the refugees, according to David Penik, a member of the colony, in a letter he wrote to a relative, the Rev. Jacob Bernstein, of Newport. The letter was dated November 27 and was delivered a few days ago, bearing the mark of the British censor.

"Since the day that the British troops entered, we have been going about as if in a dream," Penik wrote. "We do not believe that we have been freed from Turkish rule. We hardly believe that the world is open for us."

"Hunger and sickness and death swept many away before my eyes. No imagination can conceive the conditions under which the Jews of Palestine lived under the Turk. At least 50 per cent of them must have died of hunger and illness. The Turks took our all and left us naked, with literally not a garment to our backs. I am not overstating the case. That is the truth."

GURGLE! SPLASH! NEW ROCHELLE IS OFF THE WAGON

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—With a grateful gurgle New Rochelle rolled off the water wagon following an order from Herbert S. Sisson, State excise commissioner, revoking the closing order of December 14. Last night the eighty-five saloons, hotels and liquor stores of the city were selling what has been talked, wept or roared about all during the forty-eight days of drought, and the trolley traffic between parched New Rochelle and over wet Mount Vernon was reduced to normal.

The action of the State excise department followed the decision of Governor Whitman made on Wednesday after he had held a hearing attended by 150 residents of New Rochelle who journeyed to Albany. The governor contended that the closing order was based upon an emergency resulting from the presence of thousands of army recruits in New Rochelle, and that if that emergency had passed there was no means by which he could keep the city dry. The assurance of Mayor F. H. Waldorf that the emergency had passed settled the matter automatically, and at noon yesterday the official notice came from the excise department.

Within half an hour every bar, pipe, glass and mirror in the wet streets of New Rochelle was being polished, and within two hours every place where the spirituous menace could be obtained was packed to the front windows. There was no disorder at any of the establishments, for after the recent drought those who gathered thereabout were informed that they had best careful be.

The liquor sellers of all types have made renewed pledges regarding the sale of liquors as affecting military men, the morals of the community and the law, and everything is now set for a quiet, contented and damp era in the history of the still somewhat alarmed municipality.

Proceeds of Race Meet In Rome to Be Given Entirely to Red Cross

The Jockey Club of Rome, Italy, has made some baseball magnates in the U. S. look like pikers. "The money collected at the annual horse races in Rome, reads a dispatch received here today, 'this year will be turned over entirely to the Red Cross.'"

The dispatch also says that the theaters in Milan have been closed for three days a week instead of a single day, as in the United States.

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Dr. Garfield admitted that the joke was on him, and laughed as heartily as anyone, when a clever Englishwoman visiting Williams College, of which he is president, let the truth be known.

"When war broke out," she said, "we speedily saw in London that the parks might be made against the nationals of Germany who were in Great Britain."

"I was a member of the committee to take charge of aiding these expatriates. 'We confined our attention to the German waiters, who were all thrown out of employment in London. 'Until we had an opportunity to arrange quarters for them we were compelled to permit them to sleep and loaf in the parks. 'Those were German waiters that Dr. Garfield saw outside his hotel."

GARFIELD'S LONDON "IDLERS," JOBLESS, GERMAN WAITERS

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